



Replacement of up to Eighteen (18) Existing Piling Version: May 30, 2001

Location: This informal programmatic consultation applies to proposed actions in Washington State where the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have concurred that the project not likely to adversely affect listed fish species and designated critical habitat and will not jeopardize proposed fish species or destroy or adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

Implementation Conditions: To be covered by this informal programmatic consultation, all actions addressed herein shall comply with the Implementation Conditions outlined in ***Programmatic Consultation – Phase I: General Implementation Conditions***. In addition, each action shall comply with specific conditions outlined below.

Timing: The action shall only occur once within one “work season” (the approved work windows described in ***Programmatic Consultation – Phase I: Approved Work Windows***) for a single and complete project. For example, only a maximum of 18 piles shall be replaced on a single pier within the approved work window. The following year, up to 18 piles may be replaced on the same pier within the approved work window for that year.

Adjacent: For the purposes of this document, “adjacent” is defined as within 300 linear feet. This is used when restricting projects from impacting special aquatic sites (such as an eelgrass bed or wetland) and/or salmonid or forage fish spawning areas.

Replacement of up to Eighteen (18) Existing Piling: Replacement of up to eighteen (18) existing piling, provided that:

1. In Fresh Waters excluding the Columbia River mainstem:

- Work is done within the approved work window.
- No work is done in or adjacent to an existing or previously designated Superfund Clean-up sites or a site currently or previously designated for cleanup under the Washington State Model Toxic Cleanup Act.
- Only non-treated piling are used.
- No piles are associated with log raft booms.
- No sheet piling is used in lieu of pole piling.
- Existing piles are partially cut with a new pile secured directly on top, fully extracted, or cut 2-feet below the mudline.
- If treated piles are fully extracted or cut 2-feet below the mudline, the holes or piles are capped with appropriate material (such as clean sand, or plastic or steel pile cap for cut piles) to ensure that the chemicals from the existing pile do not leach into the

adjacent sediments or water column. If fill (i.e. clean sand) is used to cap the area, the fill material should match sediment substrate of the site; removed creosote treated piles are cut into maximum lengths of 4 feet prior to disposal.

- If a barge is used, the barge does not ground out and the barge is not over or adjacent to vegetated shallows (except where such vegetation is limited to State-designated noxious weeds).
- Hydraulic water jets are not used to remove or place piles.
- Piles are replaced in the same general location and do not extend beyond the footprint of the existing structure (i.e. pier).

2. In the Columbia River mainstem including Snake River and Baker Bay:

- Work is done within the approved work window.
- No work is done in or adjacent to an existing or previously designated Superfund Clean-up sites or a site currently or previously designated for cleanup under the Washington State Model Toxic Cleanup Act.
- Only non-treated piling are used.
- No piles are associated with log raft booms.
- No sheet piling is used in lieu of pole piling.
- Existing piles are partially cut with a new pile secured directly on top, fully extracted, or cut 2-feet below the mudline.
- If treated piles are fully extracted or cut 2-feet below the mudline, the holes or piles are capped with appropriate material (such as clean sand, or plastic or steel pile cap for cut piles) to ensure that the chemicals from the existing pile do not leach into the adjacent sediments or water column. If fill (i.e. clean sand) is used to cap the area, the fill material should match sediment substrate of the site.
- Removed creosote treated piles are cut into maximum lengths of 4 feet prior to disposal.
- If a barge is used, the barge does not ground out and the barge is not over or adjacent to vegetated shallows (except where such vegetation is limited to State-designated noxious weeds).
- Hydraulic water jets are not used to remove or place piles.
- Piles are replaced in the same general location and do not extend beyond the footprint of the existing structure (i.e. pier).

3. In Marine/Estuarine Waters excluding Baker Bay:

- Work is done within the approved work window.
- No work is done in or adjacent to an existing or previously designated Superfund Clean-up sites or a site currently or previously designated for cleanup under the Washington State Model Toxic Cleanup Act.
- No piles are associated with log raft booms.
- No sheet piling is used in lieu of pole piling.

- No piles treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol are used.
- Existing piles are partially cut with a new pile secured directly on top, fully extracted, or cut 2-feet below the mudline.
- If treated piles are fully extracted or cut 2-feet below the mudline, the holes or piles are capped with appropriate material (such as clean sand, or plastic or steel pile cap for cut piles) to ensure that the chemicals from the existing pile do not leach into the adjacent sediments or water column. If fill (i.e. clean sand) is used to cap the area, the fill material should match sediment substrate of the site.
- Removed creosote treated piles are cut into maximum lengths of 4 feet prior to disposal.
- If a barge is used, the barge does not ground out and the barge is not over or adjacent to vegetated shallows.
- Hydraulic water jets are not used to remove or place piles.
- Piles are replaced in the same general location and do not extend beyond the footprint of the existing structure (i.e. pier).
- Use of vibratory pile drivers is prohibited where the piling is located in or adjacent to eelgrass beds.